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THE CHINA PRESS

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丁巳年八月廿五日

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1917

大正四年九月廿五日

10 CENTS

FIXED TIME-TABLE OF AIR REPRISALS ONGERMANTOWNS

Times' Expert Predicts All-
Night Raids with Math-
ematical Precision

'LIKE TUBE TRAINS'

Densely-Populated Valley
Of Rhine Is Considered
Probable Objective

ACCEPT WARNING

Threat Is Taken Seriously
And Elaborate Precau-
tions Enforced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—A Times correspondent, discussing the possibilities of an aerial offensive against Germany, predicts that all-night raids on the densely-populated Rhine Valley will be carried on with mathematical precision and a regular time-table, like tube trains. He says: "Our long-distance machines, bombing tactics and machinery have been brought to perfection."

Germans Getting Anxious

Amsterdam, October 7.—The German authorities are taking the British threat of air-reprisals seriously. The police in the frontier towns are on night patrol, to ensure that no gleam of light is visible from houses and severe penalties have been fixed for the slightest carelessness in this respect.

Elaborate official regulations have been issued in Cologne and elsewhere, notifying a system of warnings, by means of sirens and rockets and enjoining the inhabitants to remain indoors and extinguish all lights.

MORE GALLANT ACTIONS SHOW ENGLISH BRAVERY

Beach Thomas Narrates Inci-
dents Upsetting Slander By
German Agents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—The Times, reproducing the paragraph issued by Reuter's Agency, regarding the proportions of British troops and casualties and referring to the preposterous enemy slander on the subject, says: "The fact is that the purely English contribution in manpower and in money in this war has been so greatly preponderant and all-pervasive, that almost insensibly it became the complimentary custom to dwell chiefly upon the achievements of the other nations which make up the Empire. The share of the English was taken for granted."

Mr. Beach Thomas says that the English county troops who held the right flank in the battle of Broodseinde showed very remarkable powers of endurance. They had the hardest and least glorious job of the whole front. One regiment in its attack had to cross the whole front of Polygon Beek, full in the face of a slope so covered with pill-boxes and blockhouses that it resembled a long encampment of tents.

These "Beek" valleys are so swampy that a General going to see his troops took twenty minutes to wade across one valley and men are still being dug out who sank in the mud up to the neck.

The Germans further south, in the direction of Comines, had the most intense concentration of guns that they have ever assembled and it is doubtful if anything in the fighting surpasses the steady patience of some of the Midland troops, who bore their punishment without flinching and afterwards attacked without loss of dash.

German Submarine Bases Soon to Become Untenable States U.S. War Bulletin

Supreme Test of Battle Strength now Taking Place;
'Elastic Defence' Is Berlin's Latest Excuse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 8.—Secretary of War Baker, in his weekly review of the war, declares that the supreme test of battle strength on the western front is now taking place. The British drive in Flanders is such that the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast will soon be untenable.

'Elastic Defence' Tactics

Amsterdam, October 7.—The German press takes a subdued tone with reference to the fighting in Flanders. It endeavors to explain the abandonment of territory as part of "the tactics of an elastic defence" and does not attempt, as on previous occasions, to claim a victory, though it seeks to minimize Sir Douglas Haig's success as "a moderate tactical gain."

The Frankfurter Zeitung testifies to the extreme audacity of British airmen, who are penetrating far to the German rear by moonlight and

repeatedly heavily bombing Courtrai, Roulers and Ghent and even reaching Namur.

Haig Smashes Attack

London, October 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: "We beat off an attack, eastward of Polygon Wood, which followed on the heavy barrage put up by the enemy yesterday. We carried out a successful raid eastward of Monchy. German Bulletin

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: "Local British attacks in some sectors, following strong drum-fire, failed. There was very violent artillery work between the Ailette and southward of Pargny and a strong French fire between Samogneux and Bezonvaux. Our artillery frustrated an attack southward of Beaumont."

On The French Front

Paris, October 8.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported that the artillery duel has been lively in Belgium and along the Alsace.

Misuse of Red Cross Ordered by Germans

Captured Document Tells Fight-
ing Men To Use It As British
Respect Emblem

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 8.—The correspondent of Le Matin with the British armies in France states that the British have captured a German Order of the Day relating to the enemy attack which was broken up by the British advance on Thursday, which reads: "The British always respect ambulance bearers and the red cross. This is why commanders of units and companies and the attacking sections should wear the Red Cross on their uniform when leading their men to the assault."

Grant Higher Wages To British Sailors

National Rates To Be Definitely
Settled Within A Month;
All To Receive Raise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—The Press Bureau issued the following communique: In pursuance of the notice given on the 3rd, the Shipping Controller announces that national rates will be settled within a month and will be retrospective to the 6th. In the interim, the Government has arrived at a decision to advance the wages on foreign-going ships by 111 for seamen and 111 for firemen. The remuneration of officers, engineers and others will be advanced proportionately.

Seeadlers' Raiders Taken Prisoners By An Unarmed Vessel

Launch With Guns Surrenders
At Fiji Island Without
Firing Single Shot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, N.S.W., October 8.—A launch, with a crew of six Germans and a gun and machine-guns, was captured, without firing a shot, by an unarmed steamer off an outlying island of the Fiji. They evidently belonged to the raider Seeadler and had been detached for raiding.

The Germans were extremely angry when they discovered that their captors were unarmed.

Anti-German Foreign Minister for Mexico

Editor Palacios, Who Strongly
Advocates Rupture,
Named For Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 8.—The Mexico City correspondent of the New York World forebushes the appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mr. Palacios, the editor of a newspaper which strongly advocates a rupture with Germany.

U. S. Post Office Observes Oct. 10

Should an American mail arrive this morning, the letter mail will be distributed to the post office boxes. No other business will be transacted at the American Post Office, owing to the celebration of the national anniversary.

YEN FOR RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokio, October 8.—The Government has subscribed ¥66,670,000 to the issue of Russian Treasury Bills.

OFFICERS OF THE U-293 BREAK WORD OF HONOR

Had Given Spain Promise Not
To Attempt Escape; King
Cashiers Port Admirals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, October 7.—The crew of the German submarine U-293 were given full liberty in Cadiz, as their officers gave their word of honor that they would not attempt to escape. King Alfonso has signed orders suspending Rear-Admiral Buhigas, the Commandant of Cadiz Arsenal and Vice-Admiral Puente, commanding the naval district of Cadiz and has appointed Rear-Admiral Rubalcaba and Vice-Admiral Mirand as their successors.

Paris, October 8.—Le Temps states that Spain has expressed to France its regrets at the escape of the German submarine U-293.

700,000 WOMEN MAKING MUNITIONS FOR BRITAIN

A Year Ago Only 140,000 Were
Employed; Male Hands Have
Increased 66 Per Cent

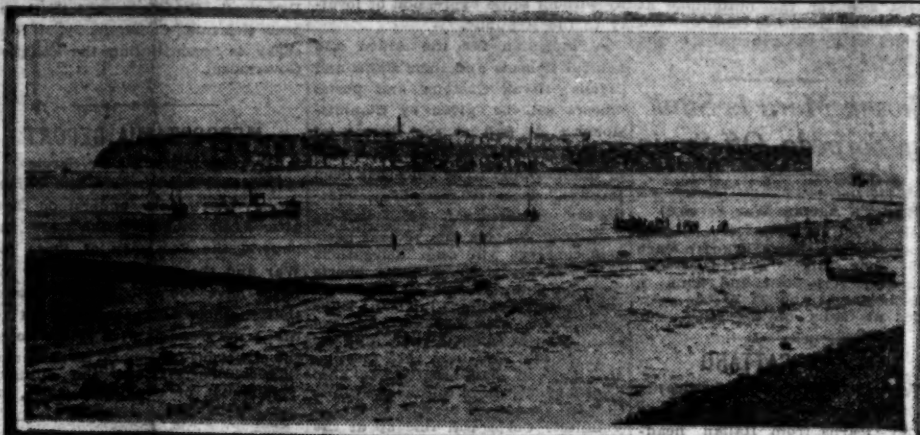
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the latest returns show that, in July, there were 700,000 women munition-makers in Great Britain, as compared with 140,000 in July, 1915, an increase of 400 per cent. Men munition-makers increased during the same period 66 per cent.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 75.8 and the minimum 51.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.5 and 63.1.

Interesting Views Of German Stronghold



Above.—A view of the land side of the "fortified rock" at Heligoland. Next to Gibraltar, Heligoland is said to be the most strongly fortified position in the world.
Below.—A street scene in Heligoland, the "Key to Germany."

NEXT LIBERTY BONDS TO BE SOLD IN CHINA

Americans Here Will Be Able To
Share In The Loan With
Special Terms

Special arrangements for Americans in China to take their part in the next American Liberty Loan have been completed by a special committee appointed for that purpose. The committee has been in communication with the Treasury Department and the International Banking Corporation.

When the bonds are issued it will be possible for Americans here to get those bonds through either the members of the committee or the bank. Furthermore, it will be possible to get special terms for payment.

It is expected the next bond issue will come in November and it is hoped that China Americans will help take up those bonds. Because of the low exchange there will be a special inducement for residents in this country to do so.

The members of the committee which has the matter in charge are American Consul-General Sammons, honorary chairman; Mr. W. S. Fleming, chairman; Mr. Paul McRae, Dr. W. H. Lacy, Mr. J. H. Ruffin, and Mr. R. H. Galtier, secretary, whose address is care of the American Trading Company, 53 Szechuen Road.

British Labor Party Plans Big Campaign

Will Run Three Hundred Candi-
dates At Next Elections
For Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—The Labor Party has decided to run 300 candidates at the next General Election.

Portuguese Greeted By Canton Officials

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Canton, October 8.—On the anniversary of the founding of the Portuguese Republic, many high Chinese officials called at the Consulate.

Republic Proclaimed By Finns, But Won't Break Russian Union

Continue Relations As Before
Save For Declaration Of
Autonomy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Helsinki, October 8.—Bills have been published proclaiming Finland a republic and regulating the relations between Russia and Finland. The latter, which are to be submitted to the Russian Constituent Assembly, provide for a continuance of the union between Russia and Finland on the basis of Finnish autonomy.

GERMAN FLEET STARTS ON RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Sighted Off Sweden; Expect
Attacks On Helsingfors
And Petrograd

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—A telegram from Stockholm says that it is reported that strong German naval forces have been observed off Bornholm and the Stockholm Archipelago, confirming the rumors of a German offensive against Helsingfors and Petrograd. It is believed that an attack on Helsingfors by land and sea is first contemplated.

Fire London Church Where Pacifists Meet

Pastor Thrown Bodily From
Pulpit; Women And Sol-
diers Prominent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—A pacifist meeting at the Brotherhood Church at Kingsland, which was the scene of disturbances in July, was broken up yesterday. A crowd rushed the pulpit, pulled the pastor down by his coat-tails, threw him bodily across the auditorium and out of the back door.

Furious scuffling was in progress when flames leapt up from the floor, where a bonfire had been lit. The police then cleared the church and put out the flames with their coats. Women and soldiers were prominent in the rioting.

COMMEMORATION ISSUE BY CHINA PRESS TODAY

Special Number On Anniversary
Of Chinese Republic Makes
Its Appearance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The China Press issues today its special Commemoration Edition on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China. That edition, printed in Chinese, is significant chiefly because it carries the definite commitment to Republicanism of President Feng Kuo-chang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui.

The edition consists of sixteen pages of special material, most of it gathered in Peking by a member of THE CHINA PRESS staff. All that material was written especially for this issue.

On the first page is the photographic reproduction of a message by President Feng. Next is a similar message from Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Finance; Wang Ta-hsieh, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Liang Chang-ming, Minister of Justice, and other heads of the government contribute articles on the problems and plans of their departments.

Mr. T. R. Jernigan contributes a long article on China's problems as seen by an American, this article also being printed in today's English edition. Mr. D. Y. Lin, forestry expert, writes on the relations between deforestation and the present floods in Chihli, and Mr. David Z. T. Yui on the work of the Y. M. C. A. in China. There is also an analysis on the political situation in Peking by a member of the staff of THE CHINA PRESS.

The Commemoration Edition is on sale today not only in Shanghai but in various cities throughout China and is to be circulated throughout the world.

Austrian Torpedo-Boat Turned On Builders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 8.—It is announced that an Austrian torpedo-boat which was captured last week has been incorporated in the Italian navy.

CENTRAL POWERS WILL HOLD PARLEY WITH THEIR ALLIES

Two Kaisers and Sultan To
Meet Ferdinand at So-
fia Shortly

DEPUTIES' REVOLT

Can't Crush Britain, Says
Gothein and Can't Force
America to Peace

VOTE OF CENSURE

Tabled for Monday; If It
Passes, Will Compel Chan-
cellor to Resign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—A Munich newspaper says that the Austrian Emperor, the Kaiser and the Sultan are shortly proceeding to Sofia, to hold a conference with King Ferdinand, to which great importance is attached. Reichstag Revolt

Amsterdam, October 8.—A message from Berlin states that a Reichstag deputy, Herr Gothein, addressing the central committee of the Progressive Party, declared the hopelessness of attempting to crush the enemy on land. No disposition on the part of the British people towards peace was discernible, he said, notwithstanding their heavy losses in shipping. The British had not even introduced the rationing of foodstuffs.

"America cannot be forced to make peace and Germany's allies are not inclined to continue the war for Pan-German plans of conquest." He anticipated strikes in Germany, if the war continued for similar reasons.

The attitude taken by Dr. von Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, during the recent debate in the Reichstag, has evoked bitter attacks in the Press. The Government is accused of evading the real issue.

Decisive Happenings Monday

Decisive happenings are generally expected on the resumption of the debate on Monday, in view of the possible adoption of a motion to be moved by the Independent Socialists, which will imply a vote of censure against the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis and Dr. von Helfferich. The Vorwarts says that, if this motion is adopted, the Reichstag must force the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor to clear out if they refuse to resign.

Vienna Peace Demonstration

Paris, October 8.—Thousands attended an imposing peace demonstration in Vienna, recently, organized by the Christian Socialist Party. Speeches in favor of an honorable peace, general disarmament and arbitration were enthusiastically cheered.

CLEAR OSMAN-KAMILA BY BRITISH ARTILLERY

Akindzali And Bulmac Are
Successfully Raided, Aero-
planes Co-operating

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: Our artillery forced the enemy to evacuate Osman-Kamila, south-westward of Seres. On Thursday, we successfully raided Akindzali and Bulmac, eastward of Lake Doiran. Our aeroplanes, co-operating, bombed and used their machine-guns on enemy batteries.

Woman's Club Music Section Meets Today

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at 5 p.m. today in Mrs. Webb's rooms at the Astor House, when discussion will be resumed of the preliminary plans proposed at last Friday's meeting for a program of study of the great composers. The department hopes this year to provide an interesting and instructive course of study which will appeal to all music-loving members as well as those who are performing musicians.

DR. SUN DENOUNCES NATIONAL COUNCIL

Head Of Provisional Government Likens Proposed Body To Yuan's Assembly

(From The Chinese Press)

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in a circular telegram, denounced the convocation of the National Council, styling it as a "movement backward from progress and contrary to the Constitution." He likens it to the National Assembly convened by Yuan Shih-k'ai.

A clash between loyal troops and independent forces at Yungchow, Hunan, resulted in the victory of Tsuchun Fu Liang-tso's soldiers, according to a report of the military head Monday. The government has ordered the reward of the participants in the skirmish with \$5,000 and asked the Tsuchun to send a list of the loyalists wounded and killed during the conflict. Representatives of the Poyang military faction in Peking have petitioned the administration against the use of armed forces in Hunan. General Tsen Chen-huan, to whom President Feng is looking for mediation with the South, also wired and requested the government not to resort to arms in Hunan. Feng has again asked General Tsen to go up to Peking to formulate plans of mediation.

A telegram received at the local Red Cross Society from the branch society at Paoingfu stated that the southern organization has despatched an ambulance corps to the scene of activity for relief work among the wounded and killed and has also wired to the belligerents to that effect in order to avoid misunderstandings.

A mandate will be issued today conferring honors and decorations on more than two hundred officers who participated in the suppression of Chang Hsun, the monarchist. Tuan Chi-kwei, Ni Shih-chung, Chang Ching-suo and Tsen Kun will lead the list. China will soon send a special Commissioner to Switzerland to look over the site for the erection of a Legation at its capital and complete other arrangements with the Swiss Government from the sending of a Minister there. Preliminary arrangements have already been made between the Ministers to Tokyo of the two nations as to the representation by Ministers in both countries.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has again been elected Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking.

The Japanese Concession Administration in Tientsin has decided to pump out the flood water and two companies of Japanese troops from Manchuria will be ordered to assist in the work.

The girls' schools in Nanking, in recognition of the activities that the late Madame Feng Kuo-chang took in educational institutions, held a service in her memory Sunday. Tsuchun Li Shun was present and delivered the main eulogy.

Autonomous Ukraine Is Put into Effect

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Kiev, October 8.—The Secretariat-General of autonomous Government of the Ukraine, has proclaimed that, having completed its organization, it will now begin to govern that country.

HON. A. BRUCE SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 8.—The Hon. Alexander Bruce, a son of the late Earl of Elgin, has been accidentally killed in East Africa.

'Flag Day' Today To Aid Flood Victims

Chinese Boy Scouts To Vend Colors To Swell Relief Funds

A "flag day" for the benefit of the famine and flood relief work in North China and in conjunction with the celebration of the anniversary of the Republic has been arranged for today by the second Shanghai Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts. The Scouts will sell small Chinese flags of convenient size for the buttonhole at sums ranging from five cents upward to limits set by the generosity of the purchaser.

Hikoson Maru Is Sunk By Torpedo Off Spain

Special Correspondence to The China Press

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Tokyo, Oct. 9.—The Naval Office announces that the s.s. Hikoson Maru (3,555 tons, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.) was torpedoed and sunk in Spanish waters and 38 of the crew landed at Cadix, on the 6th.

RAID ON CATTARO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—Reuter's Agency learns from Italian headquarters that an air-squadron made a very daring raid on the important but scattered Austrian naval base at Cattaro, on the night of the 4th. All the Italian pilots successfully navigated their machines over the sea for a total distance of 400 kilometers, despite a dense fog.

They totally surprised the enemy alarmen, effectively bombed the submarine destroyer and hydroplane stations at Cattaro and set fire to the petrol depot and some military sheds. The enemy futilely used their anti-aircraft guns. All the aviators returned safely.

CLOSING ON MAHENG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: We are pursuing the retreating enemy towards Nahungo. The Belgians and British are pressing detachments of the enemy in the direction of Mahenge.

JAPAN RELIEF FUND

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokyo, October 8.—Their Imperial Majesties have donated ¥50,000, the Tokyo Prefecture ¥25,000, Chiba ¥20,000, Ibaraki ¥7,000 and Kanagawa Prefecture ¥5,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the recent typhoon disaster. The public contributions received by the relief committee already total over ¥200,000.

No Formal Ceremony At the Capital Today

Peking, October 9.—For the first time since the founding of the Republic, there will be no reception tomorrow to the members of the Diplomatic Corps by the President on the anniversary of the Republic. The Presidential Mandate on Monday announced that in view of the pathetic conditions in Tientsin and other cities suffering from the flood, no entertainments will be held by the office of the Chief Executive and the usual ceremonies on the National Holiday will not be observed.

BIRTHDAY OF REPUBLIC IS CELEBRATED TODAY

Chinese Organisations in Shanghai Will Have Numerous Special Functions

While the military authorities in the Chinese city have expressly ordered the celebration of the National Holiday without any organized demonstrations, Shanghai will not let the memorable day go by without some expression of loyalty to the Republic.

A reception for the Allied and neutral Consuls and their staffs and judicial, naval, Customs and postal officers will be given by Commissioner F. M. Sah at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Bubbling Well Road, in the morning. The office has been profusely decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens.

A dozen schools and several business concerns will send delegations to participate at the athletic sports held under the auspices of the International Recreation Club, on Bubbling Well Road, today. All the events will be open to the public.

There will also be a race meeting at Kiangwan, starting at 11.30 a.m.

At 9.15 o'clock in the morning, the Chinese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will line up at the Town Hall for the inspection of the President and the Vice-President of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Sun Lien-fang, who will make short remarks. In the evening the company will banquet at its headquarters, 126 Bubbling Well Road, and be entertained by a variety show.

In Nantao, the several fire brigades will jointly parade in the main thoroughfare at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Their engines will be decorated with bunting and lanterns for the occasion. Following the parade, a fire drill will take place at the South Station of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ninpo Railway.

The Cotton Yarn Guild on Elgin Road has prepared numerous flags to be presented to its guests at a reception to be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Booksellers and Printers Guild will observe the day with a holiday and hoist up the national colors over their shops. Their guild will be open to the public for inspection day and night. All schools will be closed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 10
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. H'maki M. Oct. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Oct. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 20
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru Oct. 12
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Oct. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Szuoka M. Oct. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 26
The American mail is due here today, per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru.

KODAK FILMS

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M. Kerensky Remaking Coalition Government

Complete Agreement Between Present Ministry, The Democrats And Bourgeois

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, October 7.—The Railway Strike Committee threatens to stop the transport of food, unless its demands are conceded.

A complete agreement has been reached between the Government, the Democratic Conference and the bourgeois elements. Consequently, M. Kerensky is reconstituting the Coalition Government.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—The Times states that it is understood that, after full consideration of the papers, the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary of State for India have come to the conclusion that there is no case to submit to the Army Council with reference to the criticisms of General Sir Edmund Barrow, Secretary to the military department of the India Office, in the Mesopotamia Report.

GOVERNMENT TO GUARD BRITISH METAL TRADES

To Form Empire Bureau Charged With Advancement Of Mineral Industries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—The Times states that, as an outcome of an official inquiry, it has been decided to create the necessary machinery for the protection and advancement of the metal and mineral industries of the Empire. For this purpose, a body, styled the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, will be formed, representing different parts of the Empire.

HIOKI TOURING CHINA

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokyo, October 9.—The general public is attaching much importance to the inspection tours of China which are being made by Mr. Hiohi, the late Minister at Peking, who left on the 6th and by Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto, the director of the Solyukai Party, who left yesterday. Both will visit the principal centers and freely exchange views with influential Chinese.

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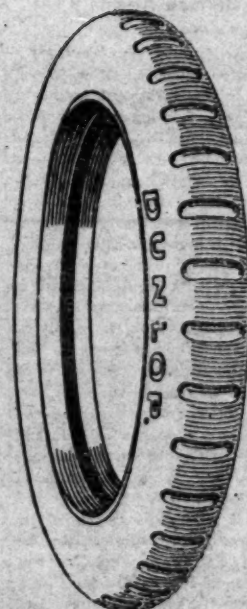
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The Burning Of Salonica

Eye-Witness' Account

Salonica, Aug. 23.—The old city of Salonica has added another moving chapter to its long tale of war and catastrophe in the shape of a most destructive fire, which broke out early on Saturday, and is still here and there continuing.

One point should be made at once—namely, that the military damage is nil and that, as far as is at present known, no single British life has been lost, nor have I heard of any loss among the Allied Armies.

Some 4,200 houses and business premises, including all the hotels and practically every important commercial building in the city, have been destroyed, and the number of homeless people is at present estimated at between 60,000 and 100,000. The loss of life is said to be small.

My attention was first attracted to the fire shortly after 4 p.m. on Saturday. From the flat roof about 200 yards from the sea one could then see that a serious fire was in progress in the north-western part of the city, not very far from the old walls.

At that time the city, except for the immediate neighborhood of the fire, was quite undisturbed by the event. The whole progress of the fire was a procession of sudden awakenings among various sections of the people. In the hotels people were still dining at 10 o'clock. A little later they were in the street with whatever belongings could be snatched up.

A Staggering Mob

The houses in all the native quarter of the city, which stretches away up the hill to the old ramparts, may be described as more combustible material. They are old and full of wood, and the fire raced along them with incredible speed.

At about six o'clock I went up into the fire area beyond the Rue Egnatia. It was an extraordinary sight. In this part of the Jewish city all the Jews preserve their ancient costumes, and the streets were full of a many-colored crowd of men, women, and children sobbing, shouting, and imploring.

From every door and hole and corner people staggered, bearing all sorts of useless household goods. Flock and feather beds were most favored. Everybody—man, woman, and child—was burdened with them. After beds the most favored articles of salvage were sewing machines and wardrobes, and particularly the mirrored doors and any other piece of furniture that was large and bulky.

To combat the fire in this quarter there were a few ancient boxes misnamed fire-engines worked by hand-les. One of them was marked "Sun Fire Office, 1710," and it must certainly have been the original model! But even if the engines were any good, water was scarce or non-existent. From time to time fresh patrols of troops of the various Allies came up, and here and there officers were attempting to organize and direct. But everything was against them—the crowds, the people, the narrow, jammed streets, the lack of anything useful, and, above all, the fire.

By 9 o'clock the fire, after running in a long, straight line east, turned south in obedience to the wind and leaped the Rue Egnatia in its stride, the vaulted wooden roof of the bazaar acting as a perfect conductor down into the commercial quarter.

Rescues By The Troops
By ten I had decided to become a refugee myself. A little while after, the flat roof was ablaze, and by eleven all the streets running near and parallel to the water's edge were repeating the same scenes, but on a larger scale, as had been witnessed a few hours before away up the hill.

Long before this time better methods had got to work; hoses were run out from Navy lighters near the quay wall and the British Army did good work with two modern fire engines, but it was all merely like shaking one's fist at the fire.

Every effort was directed to helping and saving the refugees, and the admirable transport services of the British Army and the Allied Armies were at work. Lorries and motor-cars were brought in an apparently unlimited quantities. I saw scores and scores of motor-lorries loaded up with men, women, children, and babies and their poor effects, and it was heartening to see the way in which the officers and men behaved to this multitude of distressed or numbed people of whose language they understood not a word.

By the time the front was blazing in one great cliff of orange and white light practically all the people had been got out of harm's way. Then we stood here and watched the familiar buildings, which after a year or two years' residence we knew as we know home, disappear one by one. Venizelos-street was an arcade of flame, with shops crashing down and clouds of fire shooting up. On the front the new Hotel Splendide was a melancholy glory of flame and ruin, with its spacious new restaurant and tea-rooms gone after a few months of life.

But the strangest sight of all was the Place de la Liberté, the center of Salonica life, with its crowded cafe and terraces, where the Allied military bands played three days a week. At about 2.30 its destruction began, and the Cafe Floca became a burst of red flame, and brickwork and tiles came rattling down. It was a sad sight to see the beginning of the destruction of the Carle des Etrangers, the one real club, and a good one, founded some 40 years ago by a British Consul, and the scene of innumerable meetings and new friendships among British officers here down from the line for a few days.

Yesterday a Boche aeroplane came over to see what damage had been done. It was briskly shelled by the Allied guns, but must have gone away with a very satisfying report to make.

American Naturalist Gets Many Specimens in China

Edmund Heller, who Accompanied Roosevelt to Africa, Secures 2,000 Skins for Museum

Having started a collection of over 2,000 specimens of the animal life of western China, on their way to the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. Edmund Heller, special representative of that institute and naturalist who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his African expedition, is stopping in Shanghai for a few days on his way home.

Mr. Heller came out to China in July, 1916 and for many months he has been collecting specimens in the mountain ranges of western Yunnan. His bag consists chiefly of small mammals but includes also specimens of birds and reptiles. He is of the opinion that when they have been classified in New York it will be found that there are a number of animals hitherto unknown to science. He was accompanied on the expedition by Captain and Mrs. Andrews. They travelled with a pack train and their verdict is that Yunnan is a delightful country for the camper.

"Yunnan is a wonderful field for the naturalist," said Mr. Heller. "There have been only one or two expeditions through it, though its borders have been touched. Some years ago the Duke of Orleans went through the country, but he did little natural history work."

"We went from Haiphong to Yunnanfu by railroad, finding at the end of that trip a country with a fine climate and striking scenic properties. That part of the province is serrated with mountain range after mountain range, undulating away to the western border. The mountains thereabouts however are practically deforested, as in most places in China. The altitude is uniformly 6,000 feet or over."

"At Yunnanfu we assembled our caravan of pack animals and started westward on a 14 days' trip to Talifu, beautifully situated on a lake and at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. Marco Polo came through this same territory on his trip. From Talifu we went northward to

Likiang, on the Yangtze. We found the Tibetan influence strong in these parts. The Chinese live in the towns and Tibetans outside for the most part. The latter, however, have largely adapted themselves to Chinese customs and habits of living. A Dutch missionary and his family are the only white people in Likiang.

"A day's journey north of here we came to the Snow Mountain, stretching up to a height of 15,000 feet, with its glaciers and perpetual snows and with the Yangtze cutting through in one of the most wonderful gorges of the world. The slope to the river is 14,000 feet and almost sheer at one point."

"We hunted here and camped for several months on the mountain meadows. The Tibetans are very fond of hunting. Everyone carries an old matchlock rifle and despite its disadvantages they get lots of game. They have marvellously trained dogs which drive the goats and other game out on to the cliffs and open spots and hold them at bay until the hunter has time to fire his shot. These Tibetans are a hardy people, sleeping out on the heights with only a few rags to cover them, even in October. They were very friendly and obliging."

"We shot many goats—cliff goats, of both the serow and goral species—and two kinds of barking deer, and numerous smaller mammals. There were said to be a number of bear of the fierce black variety in

this locality but we were unable to find any and the Tibetan guides refuse to send their dogs on the hunt for fear of losing the animals.

"Going on across the Yangtze we collected many more small animals and found splendid fir forests covering the country and swift clear streams. We reached Wei-hai and collected more mammals—shrews, various rodents and burrowing animals, marmots, squirrels and the like."

"During our trip we had no trouble with robbers, though these people, chiefly small bands of ex-soldiers, infested some parts. Wei-hai was looted by a band of 500 of them, only a short time after we left there."

"We returned to Talifu and after provisioning our caravan again went across country west to Yungchang and then south to the Burma border. Here we found several varieties of the anthropoid ape. We secured specimens of the gibbon, baboons, sacred apes, many small cats, a few leopards and sambar deer. The forests were very heavy. Here also the people all carry guns, chiefly because of fear of 'wild men.'"

"Here also we found many tropical birds and got some fine specimens. Going north to Teng-yue we found many goats and deer."

"All through our trip we found the people agreeable, expressing either only indifference or mild curiosity."

Mr. Heller expects to leave in a day or so for the North, visiting Peking and Manchuria before departing for the United States.

JAPANESE AT ANNAPOLIS

Visitors Express Great Admiration For The Naval Academy

Washington, August 25.—The Japanese Mission return here tonight from Annapolis, where they spent the day inspecting the Naval Academy.

The visit to Annapolis delighted the visitors and aroused in them the keenest desire to visit West Point

later, and it is planned to take them there soon.

From the moment they stepped from their private train at the main gate of the academy grounds to be greeted by Captain Eberle, superintendent of the institution, until they waved a last farewell to him, the

visitors smiled and expressed the greatest admiration for the institution. A company of marines, standing at attention, greeted the mission as they stepped through the main gate, and a few minutes later, after a walk across the campus, they found more than 700 plebes, garbed

in khaki and white puttees, stretched across Worden Field awaiting review. With mission and Captain Eberle standing at attention, the academy band played the Japanese national air. The plebes then executed a few evolutions and withdrew amid applause.

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DEAL FOR RAILWAY CLOSED BY JAPAN?

Reported Section Of Chinese
Eastern Road Will Be Bought
From Russia

YEN 30,000,000 PRICE NAMED

Negotiations Are Closed As Sup-
plementary Conditions Of
Treaty, Says News Agency

Tokio, September 30.—Japan will purchase a section of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Kwan-chengtsue, near Changchun in Manchuria, and the Sungari River, it was reported in Tokio yesterday. The monetary consideration which this deal involves, while not officially stated, is understood to be Y30,000,000, about four times the amount which was estimated by Japan when this country first began to negotiate for the railway.

According to the information gained yesterday, it was decided after negotiations between the diplomatic officials of Japan and Russia to transfer a section of the railway from Russia to Japan as a sort of supplementary agreement to the Russo-Japanese Convention which was signed on July 3, 1916, in Petrograd.

When the Russo-Japanese treaty was closed last year, the section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Kwan-chengtsue and the Sungari River, and the rights of navigation on the river were considered as two conditions to the convention, but the Okuma Ministry fell without giving finality to the question. The Terauchi Ministry succeeding, the question was eagerly studied and negotiations pushed vigorously, it is understood.

But owing to the Russian Revolution and the overthrow of the old regime, negotiations were delayed. In the meantime, however, the Terauchi Ministry had not been idle, creating the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs and executing the plan for the unification of the administration of Korea and Manchuria.

It is now declared that a meeting point was recently discovered between the two governments. The question of the rights of navigation on the Sungari River has been deferred, reports the Nippon Dempo News Agency, which says the two countries decided to pay full attention to the transfer of the railway. The price to be paid is a secret, says the Nippon Dempo, but the agency understands it will be about Y30,000,000.

Startling Disclosures Made By Emperor Must Remain Secret

Gerard Says That But For Violation of Law of Hospitality
He Could Shock Socialists of Germany

By James W. Gerard
Chapter XXIX

Kiel, situated on the Baltic, on the eastern side of the peninsula of Jutland near the Baltic entrance of the Kiel canal, is the principal naval center of Germany.

When the Germans decided to build up a great fleet the emperor used every means to encourage a love of yachting and of the sea, and endeavored to make the Kiel Week a rival of the week at Cowes, the English yachting center.

With this end in view, the rich Germans were encouraged and almost commanded to build and race yachts, and Americans and others who visited Kiel in their yachts were entertained by the emperor in an intimacy impossible if they had merely come to Berlin as tourists, residing in a hotel.

We went to Kiel in June, 1914, as guests of Allison Armour of Chicago on his yacht, the Utowana. I was detained by business in Berlin and Mrs. Gerard preceded me to Kiel. I arrived there on Saturday, the twenty-seventh of June, and that night went with Armour to dine with the emperor on board the emperor's yacht Hohenzollern.

In the harbor were a fair number of German yachts, mostly sailing yachts, taking part in the races, the fine old yacht of Lord Brassey, the Sunbeam, and the yacht of the Prince of Monaco, in which he conducts his scientific voyages. A great English fleet, comprising some of their most powerful dreadnoughts, had also arrived, sent as an earnest of the good will and kindly feeling then supposed to exist between Great Britain and Germany. The redoubtable Von Tirpitz was present on a German battleship, and the Hamburg-American Line had an old transatlantic steamer, the Deutschland, rechristened the Victoria Louise, filled with guests, most of whom were invited on a hint from the emperor.

Dinner On Hohenzollern

At dinner on the Hohenzollern a number of English people were present. The Kaiser had on one side of him the wife of the British Admiral, Lady Maud Warrander, and on the other side the Countess of March, whose husband is heir to the Duke of Richmond. I sat between Princess Munster and the Countess of March, and after dinner the emperor drew me over to the rail of the ship and talked to me for some time. I wish that diplomatic etiquette would permit me to reveal what he said, but even in wartime I do not think I ought to violate the confidence that hospitality seals. However important and interesting, especially to the tame Socialists of

Germany, I do not give this conversation with the emperor nor the conversation with him and Colonel House at the "Schrippen Fest," because I was his guest. Conversations with the emperor which I had on later occasions were at official audiences, and to these the same rule does not apply. He also invited me to sail with him in his yacht, the Meteor. In the races from Kiel to Eckernfjord on the coming Tuesday.

Sunday afternoon Prince Henry and his wife, who reside in the castle at Kiel, were to give an afternoon reception and garden party, but on arriving at the gates we were told that the party would not take place. After going on board the Utowana, Frederick W. Wile, the celebrated correspondent of the London Daily Mail, ranged up alongside in a small launch and informed us that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife had been assassinated at Sarajevo. There was much rushing to and fro in fast launches, the emperor himself being summoned from the race which was in progress. That night we dined on board the yacht of the Prince of Monaco. All the diplomats and notables whom I met during the afternoon and evening seemed to think that there was no chance that the tragedy at Sarajevo would lead to war. The next morning the emperor left early for Berlin, but expressly directed that the festivities and races at Kiel should be carried out as arranged.

Bierabend at Yacht Club

Monday afternoon there was a "Bierabend" in the large hall of the yacht club at Kiel. The emperor was to have presided at this dinner, but his place was taken by his brother, Prince Henry, who, it will be remembered, visited the United States not so many years ago. Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, who was living on one of the British battleships, sat on his right and I sat on his left. During the evening a curious incident happened. The Prince and I were talking of the dangers of after-dinner speaking and what a dangerous sport it was. In the midst of our conversation some one whispered to the Prince and he rose to his feet, proposed the health of the visiting British Admiral and fleet and made a little speech. As he concluded, he said, addressing the officers of the British fleet, "We are sorry you are going and we are sorry you came." It is remarkable as showing the discipline of the German nation and their respect for authority that there after no German ever referred to this curious slip of the tongue.

The night was rather mild and after dinner we walked about the gardens of the yacht club. I had a

long and interesting conversation with the Prince of Monaco. That Prince, who receives such a large income from the company which carries on the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo, is a man of the world intensely interested in scientific research; there is practically no corner of the seven seas into which his yacht has not poked her nose in the search for material for the sea museum which he has established at Monaco.

On Tuesday Armour and I boarded the Emperor's sailing yacht, the new Meteor. The race was a beautiful run from Kiel to Eckernfjord and was won by the Meteor. As the Emperor was not on board, I did not get one of the souvenir scarfpins always given to guests who sail with him on a winning race. Among our crew was Grand Admiral von Koster, subsequently an advocate of the ruthless submarine war.

Tea With Prince Henry

Eckernfjord is a little fishing and bathing town. Nearby is the country residence of Prince Henry, a rather modest house built in brick in English Elizabethan style. The wife of Prince Henry was a Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt and is the sister of the Tsarina of Russia. We had tea with the Prince and Princess Henry, their family, the Duke of Sondersburg-Glücksburg and several others of his family. The billiard-room of the house is decorated with the large original caricatures made by McCutcheon of the Prince's stay in America.

Prince and Princess Henry came out to dine on the Utowana, and Armour and the Prince went ashore to attend another Bierabend, but I dodged the smoke and beer and remained on board. Before he left the yacht I had a talk with Prince Henry. He seemed most exercised over the dislike of the German by all other peoples and asked me why I thought that it existed. I politely told him that I thought it existed because of the success which the Germans had had in all fields of endeavor, particularly in manufacturing and commerce. He said, with great truth, that he believed a great deal of it came from the bad manners of the traveling Germans. Prince Henry is an able and reasonable man with a most delightful manner. He speaks English with a perfect English accent, and I think would be far happier as an English country gentleman than as the Grand Admiral of the German Baltic fleet. He has been devoted to automobilism and has greatly encouraged that industry in Germany. The automobile club of Berlin is his particular pet.

Luncheon With Grand Admiral

On returning to Kiel next day we spent several days longer there. I lunched on board his battleship with Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, sitting next to him at the table. He struck me then as an amiable sea dog, combining much political and worldly wisdom with his knowledge of the sea.

From Kiel we motored one night to dine with a Count and Countess in their country home. This house had been built perhaps two hundred years and was on one side of a square, the other three sides being formed by the great stone barns in which the produce of the estate was stored. Although the first floor of the house was elevated about eight feet above the ground, the family, on account of the dampness of that part of the world, lived in the second story, and the dining-room was on this story. An ancestor of the Count had, at a time

when this part of the country was part of Denmark and about the year 1700, lent all his available money to the then King of Denmark. A crude painting in the hall showed him sitting in the hall of this particular house smoking a long pipe and surrounded by three or four sisters, who were all spinning.

Our hostess told us that this picture represented the lending ancestor being supported by his sisters while waiting the return of the loan which he had made to the Danish King, an early example of the situation disclosed by the popular song which runs "Every body works but father." Of course, no one ever expected a Prussian nobleman to do any work except in the line of war or governing the inferior classes of the country.

(To Be Continued)

TO GRADUATE 152 CADETS

1918 Class Of West Point Will Complete Course This Week

West Point, August 27.—Another premature West Point graduation is being arranged for this week. On Thursday morning the 152 members of the class of 1918, which, under normal conditions, would not have been graduated until next June, will receive the commissions from the Secretary of War.

It is expected that the Secretary of War will be accompanied here by the

Chief of Staff of the army, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott. The usual drills and ceremonies preceding a West Point graduation will be dispensed with. There will be a review for the Secretary of War on Wednesday, a graduation parade will be held in the afternoon, and the graduation ball will take place in the evening in the gymnasium.

The newly made officers will have two weeks' leave of absence before joining their respective commands. The members of the furlough class, on leave since early in June, will return to the academy this week.

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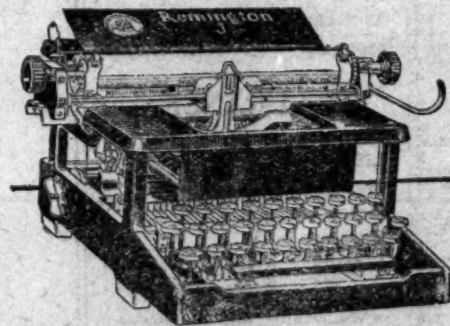


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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Shooting

Reserve Company, S.V.C.
The annual meeting and the monthly cup competition of the First Reserve, S.V.C., were held on Sunday. At the meeting the proposed re-organisation of the company was discussed. The conditions of the shooting competition were: ranges, 200 and 400 yards, Bisley target, one sighter and seven shots to count at each range. The 600 yards target was used at 400 yards. The results:

"A" 1st Class.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.	H.Cap.	Net.
Pte. W. J. Terrill	32	33	65	5	60
Cpl. J. Johansson	27	32	59	0	59
Pte. O. L. Ilbert	29	34	63	7	56
Pte. A. C. Crighton	30	31	61	5	56
Sgt. A. E. Lockyer	32	34	66	3	63
Pte. A. M. Colliaco	28	31	59	7	52
Pte. W. J. Forsyth	18	20	38	0	38

*Wins spoon, also wins A1 Class cup outright. Future permanent handicap 7 points.

"A1" Class.

Lt. G. A. Johnson	25	31	56	7	49
Pte. T. W. Mitchell	25	31	56	7	49
Sgt. Raeburn	24	24	48	0	48

*Wins spoon. No competition in this class.

"B" Class.

Pte. L. M. Beytagh	23	28	51	5	46
Pte. J. W. Singer	26	24	50	5	45
Pte. W. W. Brunning	25	20	45	0	45
Major Wingrove	24	19	43	0	43
Pte. W. Stuart	15	23	38	0	38
Pte. H. W. Strike	12	16	28	0	28

*Wins spoon, also wins "B" Class cup outright. Promoted to "A" Class.

"C" Class.

Pte. G. S. F. Kemp	26	25	51	5	46
Pte. Pedersen	24	16	40	0	40
Pte. W. L. Thompson	25	14	39	0	39
Pte. A. J. Hughes	14	22	36	0	36
Sgt. W. J. Grey	18	13	31	0	31
Pte. N. G. Maitland	20	8	28	0	28

*Wins spoon, also wins "C" Class cup outright. Promoted to "B" Class.

Unclassed.

Pte. Roberts	5	13	18		
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Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C.
The monthly cups of the Scottish unit were also shot for on Sunday, the ranges being Practices Nos. 7, 8 and 9 of the annual Musketry Course. The results were:

"A" Class.

Practices H.Cap. Tl.	7	8	9
Pte. G. Bloom	13	15	13
Sgt. F. H. Lowe	12	11	15
Pte. C. E. M.	13	13	14
Thompson	13	13	14
Pte. F. B. Walker	11	11	15

*First leg on cup, also winner of spoon. Future handicap 4.25 per cent.

"B" Class.

Pte. G. Macdonald	12	13	7
Pte. R. A. Bell	10	12	8
Lieut. Cpl. P.	10	9	10
Campbell	10	9	10

*First leg on cup. Winner of spoon. Future handicap 4.25 per cent.

"C" Class.

Cpl. W. A. Turnbull	8	11	12
Cpl. N. C. Wilson	15	5	6
Pte. L. M. Bell	7	4	13

*Winner of spoon.

Portuguese Co. Shoot
The annual rifle meeting of the Portuguese Company, S. V. C., will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The drawing for the Ladies Prize follows:

Ladies.—(Messdames) Marie Costa, Flavia Pereira, Emily Pereira, Marie Remedios, Laura Diniz, Margarida Guterres, Tatiana Maher, Theodora d'Almeida, Maria Simoes, Francisca Costa, Lilia da Silva, Sarah Diniz, Judith Campos, Dora da Silva, Margarida Guterres, Gita Remedios, Francisca Carneiro, Chuferrina

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, Commandant, S. V. C.
Headquarters, Town Hall.
Shanghai, October 27, 1917.

No. 49. Municipal Challenge Cup:—Competition for this trophy will take place on Saturday afternoon, October 27, 1917, at 2 p.m.

The following are the conditions.

1.—The competition shall be open to all ranks classified as marksmen and first class shots on April 30, 1917.

2.—The competition shall be of an individual nature.

3.—No competitor shall be permitted to shoot on the Range on the day of the competition before same takes place.

4.—Rifles or carbines as issued by Headquarters must be used; sliding wind-gauges as issued by Headquarters shall be allowed.

5.—Members of the First Reserve are eligible to shoot for the Cup provided they have served in the Corps not less than

4 years in an active unit and 4 years in the Reserve or less.

5 years in an active unit and 2 years in the Reserve or less.

6 years in an active unit and 1 year in the Reserve or less.

6.—The competition shall take place on Saturday, October 27, at 2.30 p.m. Entries shall be made in writing to the Orderly Room on or before October 24. No entrance fee shall be charged. Ammunition shall be provided free.

7.—The conditions governing the competition shall be as follows:—

Practice 1.—500 yards, 1st class figure target, 7 shots, no sighter, prone position, no rest allowed, deliberate firing. H.P.S. 28.

Practice 2.—Skirmishing competition. 500 yards lying, rifle may be rested, target will be exposed for ten seconds, during which two rounds will be fired. Targets will then disappear for fifty seconds, during which competitors will advance to 400 yards. On the appearance of the targets for ten seconds at 400 yards two rounds will be fired. Targets will then again disappear and the advance be continued to 300 and 200 yards, two rounds being fired at each range. Ammunition will be served out at 500 yards range. No competitor may fire more than two shots at one range. At 500 and 400 yards 1st class figure targets will be exposed, at 300 yards 2nd class figure, and at 200 No. 3 figure (silhouette) targets. H.P.S. 30.

Practice 3.—200 yards. No. 3 figure target (silhouette), five shots in fifteen seconds, any position. Rifles will be loaded with four rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber before the target appears. H.P.S. 15.

No. 50. Leave: Short leave has been granted to the following Officers.

Capt. J. D. Gordon, 4-10-17 to 18-10-17.

Capt. J. Yamauchi, 8-10-17 to 15-11-17.

Lieut. A. H. Swan, 8-10-17 to 8-11-17.

Headquarters Offices: These will be closed on Wednesday, October 30, being the anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

Cricket

A match will be played this afternoon on the S. C. C. ground between an S. C. C. XI and the Parsees Cricket Club.

The S. C. C. team.—S. J. Deeks (Capt.), W. J. Haynes, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, E. J. Barnes, H. W. Kilby, Bristow, F. W. Pentycross, H. Langley, E. G. Norman, S. Vine.

Reserve.—A. H. Leslie.

Hangchow College Wins at Football

Special Correspondence to the China Press
Hangchow, October 6.—Hangchow College won by a 5 to 0 score from the An Ding Academy of Hangchow, in the first football game of the local season. The contest was hot throughout, notwithstanding the fact that the teams are far from mid-season condition.

The college men were pressed early, because of an inability to start strongly, but had little trouble in the later part of the game.

Lt. and Kwang of the College showed up particularly well while the An Ding forward line was dangerous and aggressive throughout.

The match took place on the city Y.M.C.A. field.

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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather in our
regions. The typhoon has a great
intensity, travelling from Micaco-
Sima towards the Van Diemen
Strait and the S.W. of Japan.
North to West gale expected on
the Eastern Sea and very rough
weather, especially in the vicinity
of Japan and on the Loochoos.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 10, 1917

China And America
By T. R. Jernigan

ANOTHER anniversary of the
foundation of the Chinese Rep-
ublic is not an unfitting opportu-
nity to explain to Americans the
meaning of the group of problems
known as the "Chinese Question"
and also to explain to Chinese the
significance of American interest in
this country.

For forty centuries China stood
apart from the rest of the world,
uninfluenced by the life and thought
of the great empires that flourished
on the banks of the Nile and the
Euphrates as well as of Greece and
of Rome. Throughout this immense
period of history, the Chinese pos-
sessed a civilization that had al-
ready expressed itself in terms of
art, letters and morals when un-
clothed savages roamed about the
reaches of the Thames, and France
and Germany were not yet the
haunts of the barbarians with whom
Marius and Caesar fought. And
although the West has been in more
or less constant touch with China
since the Englishman forced open
the doors of her isolation in 1842,
it is historically accurate to state
that the Chinese as a nation re-
mained uninfluenced by Western
culture down to and until the estab-
lishment of the Chinese Republic
just six years ago.

During the seven decades follow-
ing the Treaty of Nanking in 1842,
Western civilization and the things
thereof were regarded by the Chi-
nese as a menace, and the introduc-
tion of the same had to be resisted
in the national interest. It is easy
to understand why this was so. A
series of wars successfully waged
by Britain and France against
their country led the Chinese to see
in the culture of their conquerors
naught but a destructive scheme of
life action. And when to this in-
terpretation of Western civilization
were added the belief of the Chi-
nese in the moral superiority of his
system of life and the Manchu em-
peror's subordination of the nation's
interests to his own, the refusal of
the Chinese to worship the gods of
the West will be seen to have been
not only intelligible but canonical.

With the establishment of the
Republic, however, a change has
been wrought in the mind of the
Chinese that is comparable to the
development of the European mind
in the great period of the Renais-
sance. And you witness the change
in the audacious thought that finds
expression in the existence of the
Chinese Republic. Here are a
people with a continuous life reach-
ing back to the age of the Assyrians
and to the days when Isaiah pre-
ached in the streets of Jerusalem
and with a self-sufficing culture root-
ing them to ideas and ideals of govern-
ment fundamentally at variance
with the conception and practice of
modern democracy, boldly breaking
with their historic past in order to
adopt the system of sovereignty and
rule which American statesmanship
has worked out. And not only in

the region of government have the
Chinese now identified themselves
with the life of the West: you see
the process of change at work in
nearly every other area of the na-
tion's life and activities.

Such a renaissance in the national
life of the Chinese carries with it
not a little disorder and disarray.
But the factional disputes and
party conflicts which have incurred
the criticism of foreigners, ignorant
of their own national history, are
a feature of every country in the
throes of creative change. National
transformation is in essence a con-
flict and can only be worked out
by and through the methods of
strife: the old ideas, the hoary cus-
toms and practices and abuses and
the ancient gods must be fought
and struck down before the verities
and sanctities of the new dispen-
sation can become part of the
national life. And at least for a
generation or two the struggle be-
tween the old and the new forces
of life must go on and men must
quarrel and strive one with the
other before the new age can be
entered on the pages of history.

There is truth in the Chinese
view that the difficulties summed
up in what is called the "Chinese
Question" are essentially manifesta-
tions of the process of adjustment
that is going on between the
nation, viewed as an organism, and
the new environment resulting from
the pressure and influence of foreign
life and culture. Stated thus, it
will be seen that the Chinese Ques-
tion is analogous to the problem
confronting every type of life in
the midst of a changing condition
of existence. For the type to sur-
vive, it must adjust or adapt itself
to the new conditions of its environ-
ment. The Chinese type has ceased
to live in its ancient surrounding,
in the conditions of life that arose
when China clung to her isolation
and remained outside the play of
the forces that have hammered out
the civilization of Europe and
America. The Chinese are now sub-
ject to these forces and, accord-
ingly, the new features of their en-
vironment are largely foreign in
origin. To adapt themselves suc-
cessfully to the new scheme of life,
the Chinese must learn and use
the ideas and the methods which
have enabled the foreigner to con-
quer difficulties similar in prin-
ciple to those now facing this coun-
try.

It is in this work of adaptation
that Americans can be of service to
the Chinese. And there are not a
few similarities between the two
peoples. Both have the roots of
democracy in them and they share
the same system of Republican
government. Upwards of a hun-
dred years ago, the founders of the
American Republic were beset and
harassed by many of the political
problems now troubling and vexing
the Chinese Republic; and in the
development of their country, par-
ticularly the great areas of the
West, the Americans have solved
difficulties which must present them-
selves when the Chinese begin to
develop their own country.

Each country is alike in its
unique geography. Their coasts are
the littorals of the ocean in which
probably the destiny of the race
will be settled in the years to come;
and whilst other nations must seek
colonies and possessions across the
dividing seas for the food and
materials necessary for their sup-
port, America and China are free
of this need. Each is possessed of
the greatest pieces of this earth of
ours, stretching from the temperate
zone to the semi-tropical, and stored
with mineral resources and
yielding food which enable each to
be self-supporting and self-sufficing.
Because of these gifts of nature,
neither is nor can ever be a menace
to the world. They do not share
the Kaiser's passion for a "place
in the sun" nor the Japanese need
for added wealth and territory in
order to maintain a factitious po-
sition in the world.

It is true that China has not
yet made proper use of the foreigner
in the work of modernising her ad-
ministrative system and other de-
partments of national life. And in
this connection it is the fashion of
certain critics to contrast her atti-
tude with that of the Japanese
in the days of Meiji. But the com-
parison is hardly fair. When "the
moment of a thousand years" came
in Japan, the country had her lead-
ers of the new order already trained
and ready for service. There
were Ito and the other foreign-
trained men who, within a lifetime,
have transformed a country in the
chains of feudalism into one of the
great Powers of the world. These
men knew the foreigner, could use
him and distinguish between a com-
petent worker and an incompetent
humbler. And they were free to
employ a foreign servant as and
when they pleased and to select him
irrespective of nationality, and en-
tirely on his merits. This is not

and has not been the case with
China.

Instead of an Ito, trained in the
schools of the West, the working
of the new regime in China became
centered in the hands of a Yuan
Shih-k'ai, able, masterful but igno-
rant of modern things and mediae-
vally unscrupulous and ambitious.
He is succeeded by a man of his
own school but without his ability
—Tuan Chi-jui. The latter and the
other mandarins who have been
"running" the Republic since and
before the first illegal dissolution
of Parliament in 1913 do not know
the foreigner; and it is not sur-
prising to find them employing a
French lawyer as an auditor or
asking an American adviser on con-
stitutional law to report on the best
system of land taxation for China!

But not only are the present
rulers of China unable to dis-
tinguish between a lawyer and an
auditor or an economist, disability
also fetters them in the selection of
their richly paid "advisers." The
Powers seem hitherto to have in-
sisted on the principle that ad-
visers must be selected according
to nationality and not to merits and
ability. If a Britisher is employed
for one department of state, then a
Frenchman, a Russian and a
Japanese must also be engaged for
other departments in order to
maintain the "balance of prestige."
The ridiculous but shameful rule
to which this doctrine of prestige
is pushed may be illustrated by a
classic incident connected with the
appointment of foreign advisers to
one board in Peking. The Chinese
Government was asked to appoint
two foreign advisers of different
nationalities. One adviser was in
the Customs service, drawing the
salary of a commissioner. It was
agreed that he should be engaged
at a salary of about \$2,000 per an-
num. But the other adviser, who
arrived in Peking after his confere-
had made his agreement with the
Government, was rated by his Leg-
ation as a \$4,000-man; and of course
the Chinese had to engage him at
that figure. When this became
known to the Legation of the first
adviser, there was a furious row
and the latter's minister insisted
that his national should also be
paid \$4,000 instead of \$2,000. The
Chinese Government of course suc-
cumbed. Both advisers are drawing
their \$4,000 and it is said that
their main work consists in signing
their names to monthly receipts for
their salaries.

And this principle of interference
by the Powers is not confined to
the selection and appointment of
parasitic advisers. It finds applica-
tion whenever China wants to
borrow money, build a railway, buy
a ship or a gun or shells, or clean
up and repair a canal. Is it any
wonder, then, that there is a differ-
ence in the ratio of progress made
by China and that made by Japan
in the work of adjusting their re-
spective national lives to the con-
ditions of modern existence?

As an American, the writer is
proud to say that his country has
never applied this principle of in-
terference in the affairs of China.
From the time we entered into
treaty relations with China, our
policy has been one of consistent
friendliness to the government and
people of this country. We came
to China as traders, and traders
we have continued to be, never
yielding to the lure of the "gun-
boat policy" of other nations that
also came, in the first instance, to
trade with the Chinese. But we
have been more than traders in
China. We have shown—sometimes
by striking acts—that ours is also
a policy inspired by the conception
of human service, wishing well to
this ancient land and helping it to
the ways that lead to national wel-
fare.

And the passage of the years has
but deepened American interest in
China. The independence and in-
tegrity of this country has been
an object of American policy on
account of our trade and commer-
cial interests here. But the area
of our interests has now widened.
We are coming to realize that just
as the domination of Europe by
the Western autocracy of Germany
would be a grave peril to what is
asserted by the Monroe Doctrine to
be the peace and safety of the
United States, so the domination of
China by the other surviving auto-
cracy of the East would also be a
menace to the United States as a
Pacific power and as a country re-
solved to make democracy safe for
the world. And we have the means
to fight such a menace. Today is
not the year when Korean inde-
pendence was destroyed by the
Power that swore to protect the life
of the Hermit Kingdom. The mea-
sure and quality of our strength can
now be seen in the preparations that
America is making for the de-
struction of Prussian autocracy.
The same power in my opinion will
be directed against any autocracy
that compasses the domination of
the Chinese Republic.

Cross Currents In Peking

Staff Correspondence to the China Press

One comes away from Peking in
these days with one dominant im-
pression. It is that the present situa-
tion in the Chinese government is
unsatisfactory and that it cannot last
—and in all probability will not last.

It requires only a casual observer
to discern the fact that Peking is at
cross-purposes. Officials of all ranks
from ministers to job-holding satellites
assure you blandly that the govern-
ment is united and working in har-
mony and all that, but the plain,
obvious fact is that there is internal
strife and that the struggle of the
various political factions for supremacy
has subordinated everything else.
That struggle exists now only in
under-currents; how long before it
will come to the surface is a matter
of conjecture; but that there is some-
thing in the air and that anything
might happen at any time—though
just what nobody knows—everybody
in Peking feels.

All this is of course the natural and
logical outcome of the events of the
last six months. The present govern-
ment is more or less an accident, the
result of Chang Hsun's mental aberration
in the early morning hours of
July 1. It assumed power almost
automatically at the close of the nine-
day monarchy fiasco and it is today,
as it was then, merely a compound of
all the elements that jumped on the
prostrate body of Chang Hsun. And
all the present confusion and inner
strife and consequent suspension of
genuine activity are the inevitable
characteristics of a government so
constituted.

Least important of all the issues
that are entangled in this confusion is
that of the war against Germany and
Austria. Peking is the least belliger-
ent capital in the world—at least so
far as the great war is concerned.
Unless one reminds officials that China
is at war, the subject is not even
touched on. It simply doesn't count.

The most important issue, the one
over which the government is vitally
concerned, is the South. Its affec-
tation of scorn for the independent pro-
vinces is obviously thin. The attitude
of Lu Yung-ting and the Hunan in-
cident are giving serious concern to
the President, the Premier and the
Cabinet, and the gesture of concilia-
tion made in the shape of the National
Council is futile. For they know, and
they know the South knows, that it
is a meaningless gesture—that the
National Council will be controlled by
the Peking faction as effectually as
the Cabinet is.

So far as the South is concerned,
there is an utter lack of constructive
policy for its pacification. Talk to
any official up to the President and
the Premier and he will tell you he is
for conciliation and compromise. Test
him concretely and you find he is for
compromise—if the other side gives
up everything.

For real compromise there is little
spirit. In the first place, there is
disagreement in the cabinet over
whether there shall be any. The
faction headed by the Premier would
ride rough-shod over the independent
provinces, at the price of civil war if
necessary. The faction headed by
President Feng would avoid this by
some compromise that would still
leave control in the hands of the
Northern party.

In the second place, faction politics
is playing an important part in this,
too. President Feng is for com-
promise because compromise is al-
ways the spirit of his tactics; and
also because the Lu Yung-ting ele-
ment in the South has always been
friendly to him, and further because
he might not look with too much
favor on the undue strengthening of
the extreme military faction. There
will be, it must be remembered, a
presidential election next year. And
there are many who side with Pre-
sident Feng on that score. There
are a great many men in Peking who
do not wish the South too complete
a failure.

Next to the question of the South
there is the more delicate and dan-
gerous one of Japan. And here
enters the whole mass of intrigue
that centers about the fight between
the Chiao Tung faction, headed by
Tao Ju-lin, and the Chinpuang ele-
ment, headed by Liang Chi-chiao. All
the intricacies of that intrigue no
foreigner would presume to analyse,
but it is undoubtedly the fight around
which all political events in Peking
center at the present time. The Chiao-
tung clique is making a bold bid for
supremacy in China, and at present
rather successfully. Tao Ju-lin aspires
to be the new Liang Shih-yi of the
country, and he may be. It may not
be too much to say that even now
Liang Chi-chiao is playing a second-
ary role. Here it may be asserted
in passing that Tao and Liang are
the dominant personalities of the
cabinet. Tuan, it is true, has more
power, but Tuan is a military and
not a mental leader, and he acts on
others' advice. And as for Presi-
dent Feng he is for reasons best
known to himself remaining in the
background.

The part Japan plays is as the
lever of the Chiao Tung clique. That

clique is openly courting the favor of
Japan. It is openly advocating more
loans from Japan, industrial as well
as administrative. The support that
Japan is undeniably giving to the
present Cabinet is finding its expres-
sion through the activities of the
Chiao Tung men. As a matter of fact
Liang Chi-chiao is equally in favor
of more close relations with Japan,
but to a lesser degree. It is on these
facts that the charge that the cabinet
is pro-Japanese is based.

The international aspect has made
the charge a serious one. It is no
secret that international interests in
Peking have been occupied this year
entirely with the question of loans.
All Japan's efforts have been directed
toward breaking through the Bank
Consortium, in order to place loans in
China independently of the Con-
sortium. That effort has been balked.
But there has been left open to Tokio
one channel. That is the industrial
loan. There is no provision in the
Banking Group's agreement forbid-
ding any one Power in that group to
make industrial loans independently.
And the word industrial covers a
multitude of purposes.

It is that channel Japan has been
using, with the Bank of Communica-
tions loan, the Kirin-Changchun rail-
way loan, the Sino-Japanese steel
works and other supposedly joint pro-
jects as results. Now, to all practical
purposes those loans, though called
industrial, will give Japan dominance
as completely as political loans.
Whether Japan will get such domi-
nance depends therefore on those Chi-
nese who are granting the loans. It
is for that reason so much importance
attaches to the Chiao Tung faction
and its activities. That may become
the most important question in China
in the immediate future.

It is difficult to understand just
what the policy of the government is
with respect to loans. Liang Chi-chiao,
the Minister of Finance, and the
Premier both have announced various
plans, requiring enormous sums of
money—the reorganization of the cur-
rency, the reorganization of the
Banks of China and Communications
and other projects. Where is that
money coming from? Obviously, not
from the Entente Powers.

Those Powers, it is fairly accurate
to say, are just a little less keen in
their enthusiasm for their support
of the present government than they
were. They have seen that their
complete commitment in its favor
shortly after it came into power has
worked out more to the profit of Tokio
than any other party. Moreover, it
need not be said that they have no
money at this stage in their fight for
existence for loans to China.

As for America, it may be said
authoritatively that there will be no
money forthcoming for China from
that source. The government will
have to give far more guarantees of
stability and constitutional inten-
tions before America places its
seal of approval in the form of
dollars. The traditional Washing-
ton policy of no American govern-
mental loans to China will be de-
parted from, perhaps, if such guar-
antees are given; but certainly not
till then.

There is left, therefore, only
Japan. Whether there is a genuine
need for money in Peking, whether
that need is great enough to com-
pensate for the loss in exchange,
whether it is the part of wisdom to
give more control to Tokio—these
are questions of tremendous impor-
tance for the Chinese people to
decide. And it is even more impor-
tant that the Chinese government
decide it in a way that will be to the
best interests of the Chinese people.

What the immediate future will
bring forth only a fool would
venture to predict. It depends on
whether the Chiao Tung clique shall
win supremacy, on what progress
the South will make, on what atti-
tude Japan will assume, on how
long the President and the Premier
can act in harmony, on various other
factors that are not so clear to those
outside the inner circle. But that
the present situation cannot con-
tinue is fairly certain.

That it ought not to continue is
equally certain. If anything is to
be made of the opportunity for
China to put itself on a firm founda-
tion in time to present a strong and
united front at the peace conference,
then the present state of affairs
must be changed. The fumbling,
the intriguing, the mutual suspicion,
the subordination of everything to
politics, the neglect of everything
important and constructive—all these
must stop. The leaders of the
government must bring their dif-
ferences to the surface; fight them
out, if necessary; reorganise the cab-
inet, if necessary; retire, if neces-
sary. Any change from the existing
state of affairs would be a change
for the better.

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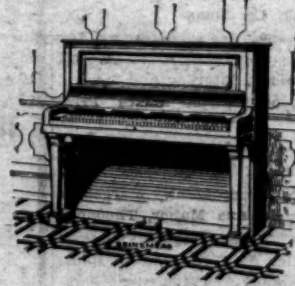
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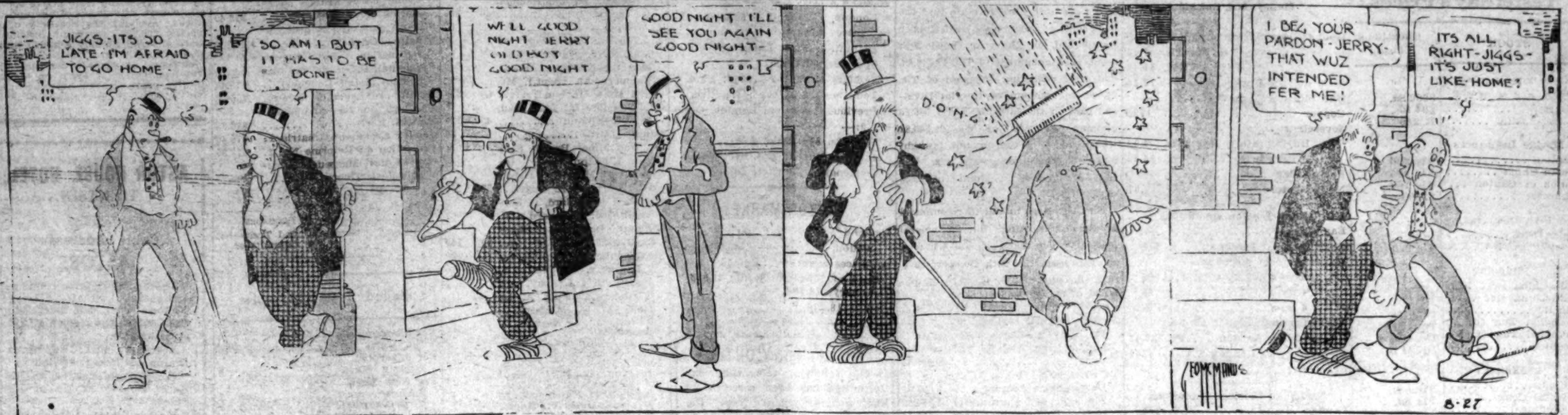
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

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By Outside Car To Blarney Castle

Whenever you make the trip out from Cork, Ireland, to Blarney Castle, be sure to turn a cold shoulder upon the modern tramway and upon the motor car. The only way to go is by the "outside car," or jaunting car, for this is so entirely Irish. Up you will clamber to the rather rickety step of the car, thence to the swinging platform for the feet, upon which you must maneuver in some way to turn about and take your seat. Probably you and your neighbor—if you have one on your side of the car—will laugh a great deal and clutch each other excitedly; if you have the seat to yourself, you must curl one knee up before you, in somewhat the way a woman does in riding sidesaddle, brace yourself against the iron end to the seat and cling tightly. There's a knack in riding on an outside car which it needs a little time to acquire. But, no matter, you are off—swinging around corners and jolting over the cobbles, through the city, across a river and out into the sweet green valley of the Lee which leads to the village of Blarney. If it is spring, the trees are all daintily, fluffily pale green, the yellow primroses are beginning to show themselves and, perhaps, there is here and there a hedge of brilliant golden gorse. Birds are singing all around you, too, and the river ripples gently over its stones; but the probabilities are that your driver will talk so much that you will not hear the music of the river.

He will tell you all about how it was Cormac MacCarthy, back in the Fifteenth Century, who built Blarney Castle; and how, although the place now belongs to a local landowner, all the MacCarthys of the countryside still feel that they own the place and are certain that it will one day come back into the hands of the family. Every MacCarthy who plows a field, within sight of the old jagged keep of Blarney Castle, looks up at it with pride and a sense of rightful ownership.

Of course, every one knows that he who kisses the Blarney stone is supposed to gain the gift of eloquence. The legend goes that the original Cormac MacCarthy the Strong one day rescued a woman from the lake; and this woman was so grateful that she offered, by way of showing her thanks to give Cormac a golden tongue. But, she made one condition; in order to get it, he must kiss a particular stone, five feet below the top of the parapet of Blarney Castle. Naturally, Cormac

leaped up the winding steps of the keep, two steps at a time, ran around the path which encircled the inner court, lowered himself to where he could reach the stone which the woman had indicated, and hastily kissed it. Presumably he was afterwards possessed of marvelous eloquence, and this is the reason why all other visitors to Blarney have wanted to kiss that stone, too—if they are both daring and steady-headed. For this feat is not altogether an easy one.

But, by this time, your driver has put you down by the little Blarney railway station, bidding you cross the tracks and take a path through the woods, close by a tiny stream. In a few moments you come out into an open field, where, sure enough, a MacCarthy is hoeing the rows; and there, before you, looms the great keep of Blarney Castle. The keep is practically all that remains today, though around its foot there huddle numerous crumbling walls and archways, which show that there were other buildings, too. Not far away is Blarney Lake, about which the man hoeing the rows tells you a curious story.

"Two of the gentry," he is saying, "war one while just after dinner, 'how deep was Blarney Lake. Wan o' thin said it was bottomless, an' the other wan he allowed how that was noways possible at all. So they agreed they'd send down two divers. This thing they done presently, the gentry themselves a-standin' by the lakeside and a-watchin'. Down went them divers, but they niver come up at all; and, though the gentry kept a-watchin' and a-waitin', niver did they see them divers again. But, after eight weeks it was, they had a letter from them, and they was in Australia. They were so!"

And so you leave the MacCarthy, so full of wonderful and mysterious tales, and wend your way to the castle. You take your time climbing the spiral, uneven stone steps of the keep, for they are very steep and long. But, at last, you reach the top and stop to look east, west, north and south, at the charming views; little green and brown fields, marked off by hedges, dark clumps of woodland, here and there a sparkling blue lake or a dazzling clump of gorse. But you soon hear stifled shrieks and exclamations from the other side of the parapet, so you make your way to the spot. Yes, there some one is about to kiss the Blarney Stone. A big stalwart youth is lying down upon his back, his head towards a square opening in the outer

wall of the parapet; another strong youth, perhaps two of them, sit down upon his feet, so as to hold them firmly. Then the seeker after eloquence grasps in iron bar, placed in position for this purpose, swings himself down through the opening in the parapet referred to, pulls himself up again on the outside, and just manages to kiss the surface of the Blarney Stone; then, being strong and lithe, he jerks his head back in again and suddenly he is again sitting up on the floor of the parapet and the other boys are letting go of his feet. It wasn't so hard to do, after all, you think; at least, not if you are a strong young boy who does not mind looking down all those giddy feet to the trees growing against the foot of the keep. But, doubtless, you are wise enough to content yourself with watching others kiss the Blarney Stone, and with buying a post card showing the famous stone, with its Latin inscription, "Cormac MacCarthy Fortis Me Fieri Fecit, A. D. 1456," which, translated in Irish, means,

"Cormac MacCarthy, loud as bricks, Made me in Fourteen Forty-six." Really, you know, it does not pay to go to the trouble of kissing the stone, for it may even not be the identical one which Cormac MacCarthy the Strong knew. Many people insist that that stone was long ago removed from its position, that this is not the genuine stone at all; at any rate, it seems that the stone once fell from its place. Probably it is as well to acquire eloquence in some other way.

Unnoticed Fineries

"It will be seen, in the course of the following chapters, that I am no advocate for meanness of private habitation. I would fain introduce into it all magnificence, care, and beauty, where they are possible; but I would not have that useless expense in unnoticed fineries or formalities; cornicing of ceilings and graining of doors, and fringing of curtains, and thousands such things which have become foolishly and apathetically habitual—things on whose common appliances hang whole trades, to which there never yet belonged the blessing of giving one ray of real pleasure, or becoming of the remotest or most contemptible use—things which cause half the expense of life, and destroy more than half its comfort, manliness, respectability, freshness, and facility. I speak from experience; I know what it is to live in a cottage with a deal floor and roof, and a hearth of mica slate; and I know it to be in many respects... happier than living between a Turkey carpet and gilded ceiling, beside a steel grate and polished fender."—Ruskin.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,500,000

Head Office:
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., Chairman.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kailung, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 48,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Manzhou, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Koukou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
a) France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
b) London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Succursale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2, Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Souverain Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
Total \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Chief Manager, Hongkong-N. J. STRAS.

Branches and Agencies:
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London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 11, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chaochow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorized Capital H\$3,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,571,500

Reserve Fund H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H\$ 20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile 2,312,500.00
Community 12,312,500.00
Total \$24,625,000.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,544.85

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum. On Dollar Current Accounts at 10 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. PERNOT.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 26,000,000

Reserve Fund " 22,100,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sinanfu, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits...U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office: 56 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de Macoris, Colon, Medellin, Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Yokohama, Tientsin.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

15 Klunkiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 60,000,000 (about 15,000,000)

Reserve Fund: Guilders 11,595,461 (about 2,966,235)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djakartara, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Semarang, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Sempang, Langsa, Singapore, Soerabaya, Makassar, Medan.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

15 Klunkiang Road, SHANGHAI.

SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH, No. 1 Klunkiang Road

Capital Yen 20,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

B. KAWAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4065 (Comptadore Office).

中學銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1914

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hsuehoh, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong,

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 13	7.00	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
13	7.00	Victoria B. C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	7.00	San Francisco	Sib-ria maru	Jap.	Alexander
13	7.00	San Francisco	Pango	Sia.	R. A. Co.
13	7.00	San Francisco	Tsuyu maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 11	7.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	7.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	N. Y. K.
11	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hu-a-aki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	7.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Columbia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
11	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji & F. M.	Hakus maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	7.00	Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	7.00	Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 13	7.00	Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	7.00	London etc.	Shidomoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	7.00	Singapore & Bangkok via ports	elania	Dan.	S. E. A. Co.
14	7.00	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	4.00	Ningpo, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Shantou	Br.	B. & S.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Shantou	Br.	B. & S.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Shantou	Br.	B. & S.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Shantou	Br.	B. & S.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Shantou	Br.	B. & S.
10	4.00	Ningpo	Shantou	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	7.00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 9	Japan	Kiatsen	2017	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	1
9	Japan	Hollow	808	Br.	B. & S.	2
9	Japan	Takao maru	1498	Jap.	M. B. K.	3
9	Japan	Tsuyu maru	1176	Jap.	K. M. A.	4
9	Japan	Tsuyu maru	1176	Jap.	K. M. A.	5
9	Japan	Tsuyu maru	1176	Jap.	K. M. A.	6
9	Japan	Tsuyu maru	1176	Jap.	K. M. A.	7
9	Japan	Tsuyu maru	1176	Jap.	K. M. A.	8
9	Japan	Tsuyu maru	1176	Jap.	K. M. A.	9
9	Japan	Tsuyu maru	1176	Jap.	K. M. A.	10

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 9	Japan	Chikuzo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.
9	Japan	Shimizu	1670	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from C. M. Central wharf on Wednesday, Oct. 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Oct. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, October 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, October 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yinchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, October 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo wharf on October 19. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo wharf on November 9, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shangkang, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on October 22, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SAO FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's a.s. Colombia, 14,000 tons, Captain Ryland Drennan, will be despatched from Woosung on Saturday, October 13, 1917, at such time as state of tide will permit. For freight or passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, B. C. Haile, Agent, 1-B Nanking Road (Place Hotel Bldg.). Telephone No. 5056.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at 10 a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shangkang, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtse and Hunan Lake.

*The a.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shangkang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Keelung, Shantung and Shangkang.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE YOKO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone N. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Colombia" Oct. 15, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" Nov. 10, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" Dec. 7, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" Jan. 3, 1918

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela" Oct. 20, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" Nov. 17, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" Dec. 15, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" Jan. 12, 1918

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Ships interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Agent.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)

Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 13, 1917

(For Hongkong) arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Nov. 8, 1917

arr. leave.

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtan arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Oct. 19, 1917

arr. leave.

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Oct. 17, 1917

arr. leave.

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
B.I.	Oct. 5	Curse	Brooklyn	Amer.	880	10	..	..
ENB	Oct. 5	Curse	Denise	Pr. g-b.	880	10	..	..
Int. DW	Oct. 5	Curse	De Lagree	Pr. g-b.	880	10	..	..
EJ	Aug. 26	Curse	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	160	6	..	..
ODW	Sept. 24	do	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
P4OB	Aug. 14	Curse	Villafra	Pr. g-b.	150	..	..	..
B.J	Aug. 24	Curse	Woodcock	Br. g-b.	150	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fare in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver	.....\$546.12	St. Louis	.....\$555.51
Seattle	.....557.31	Toronto	.....724.62
Portland	.....574.13	Buffalo	.....729.47
San Francisco	629.23	Montreal	.....754.26
St. Paul	670.94	Boston	.....753.95
Chicago	697.30	New York	.....759.25

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.

Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

I. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Auctions

Chinese Porcelains and
CuriosL. MOORE & CO., LTD.
(Established 1874)

Favoured with instructions from
THE CO-ADMINISTRATORS
of the Estate of the late James
Nelson Jamieson, will sell within
their Upper Salesroom

on

Monday, 15th October,

at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

A Collection of Chinese Porcelains,
Bronzes, Lacquer and Cloisonné Ware,
comprising Vases, Plaques, Bowls,
Incense Burners, etc., of the Ming,
Kianghsi, Kienloong, and Tzuangwang
Periods, also some modern pieces

and

A collection of Snuff Bottles, Opium
Pipes, Mandarin Necklaces, and small
cabinet pieces, etc.

Curia Cabinets and Blackwood
Stands.

On view from Thursday, 11th instant,
when catalogues will be READY.

15458

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate,
Limited

Notice is hereby given that the
Seventh Annual General Meeting will
be held at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, the
25th October, 1917, at the Office of
the Secretaries and General Managers,
No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shang-
hai, when the Directors' Report and
Statement of Accounts for the year
ended 30th June, 1917, will be pre-
sented and the ordinary business of
the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from the 20th October to the
25th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15459

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and
TURKISH BATHS for ladies and
gentlemen. Hours from 9 a.m. to 11
a.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, oppo-
site Quinsan Road, Shanghai. 15338

SALESMANSHIP

"That there is a great demand for
trained salesmen in China is well
known by every company operating
here. Please advise me whenever
you have men completing your
Course in Salesmanship."

"I would strongly recommend that any young
men entering business in China, more
especially those wishing to cooperate with foreign
firms take up your Course in Salesmanship."

These quotations are from letters received
from salesmen connected with two of
the foremost selling agencies in China. They
know the high quality of training offered by
the I.C.S. and they are anxious to employ
men with I.C.S. training.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S.,
you can, in your own home, in your spare
time, receive the kind of training that insures
definite, progressive advancement in salary
and position.

In the list below make a mark (X)
before the training you want.

—Salesmanship	—Engineering
—Advertising	—Civil
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Electrical
—Woolen Goods Mfr.	—Mechanical
—Agriculture	—Chemical
—Architecture	—Textile
—Navigation	—Telegraph
—Drafting	—Marine
—Services	—Gas Engines
—Accounting	—Automobile
—Stenography	—Concrete
—Cooking	

Learn to speak correctly English, French, Spanish,
Italian, German, by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

offer

282 Courses of Thorough,

Practical

Salary-Raising Training

Fill out this notice. Write your address
on the margin. Also write the training
that interests you if it is not in the above
list. You will promptly receive catalog
and full information. Address.

Office No. 15

China Agency I.C.S.

111 NANKING ROAD

SHANGHAI.

Write address

HERE

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

Page 11

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -Java Consolidated Rubber and
Coffee Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE

At a Meeting of the Board of
Directors of the above Company
held on the 9th instant it was de-
cided to pay a Second Interim
Dividend of Taels 1.00 per share
on the 25th October, 1917, to
Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 20th
to the 25th October, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. WATTE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15448

NOTICE

The Office at this port is closed.
The Company begs to notify that
they have not been and will not be
liable for any debts or claims of
any of their former crews or em-
ployees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

15446

Schaefer Beer
Light and Dark

The choicest product of the
oldest lager beer brewery
in the United States.

Try it once and you will
buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway

Tel. North 639

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE
OF
ERNEST
C. PROWETT.
Deceased.

Cause No. 612

Estate No. 228

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court,
notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against the estate of
Ernest C. Prowett, deceased, to
present the same, with vouchers, to
William Leithhead Prowett, Adminis-
trator of his estate, on or before
March 19, 1918; and all persons owing
debts to said deceased are hereby
notified to make payment of the same
in due course to the said Adminis-
trator.

WILLIAM LEITHHEAD PROWETT,

Administrator.

c/o American Sales Corporation.

N. China Insurance Building,

Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang

Roads, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 19, 1917.

15165

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

10th October, 1917

1st Saddling Belt at 11.30 a.m.

Tiffin Interval after 3rd Race.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 11.00 a.m.,

11.35 a.m., 1.00 p.m. and 1.25

p.m.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00

each.

RACE TIFINS: Tifins will be

served by Messrs. Shepherd and

Yih Tse-shan, at the Race

Course.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

15408

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

= THE WHISKEY =
= OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

FOR SALE

The Central Garage Company, Ltd.
(in Voluntary Liquidation)

The business of the above Com-
pany is for sale as a going concern,
including Building, Plant, Motor
Cars, Tyres and other stocks.

Particulars may be obtained from
the undersigned.

ERIC M. ROSS,

Liquidator.

3d Peking Road, Shanghai.

15354

TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

ADMINISTRATION

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION.

WE have read in various news-
papers about the sinking of
our ferry steamer "Fei Hung" in
connection with which many rumors
have been current without foundation.
We hereby beg to explain, for public
information, the actual circumstances
under which the steamer sunk, as
follows: On the 3rd instant, the "Fei
Hung," which carried passengers
from our No. 3 express, left Pukow
at 3.50 p.m. and arrived at Shikwan
jetty at 4.05 p.m. After discharging
local passengers and luggage there,
she continued her voyage towards the
S.N.R. jetty at Mei Tan Kong with
through passengers on board same,
viz., one in 1st class, two in 2nd
class and 10 in 3rd class including
two women. While nearing her
destination, passing the bow of a river
gunboat, the "Chiu Yue," lying at
anchor near by, the "Fei Hung" with
a view to avoiding a rice boat ahead
hurriedly changed her course. The
current of the tide then was very
strong, so much so that she collided
with the gunboat. To make matters
worse, her propeller caught hold of
the other boat's cable. The engine
room and the propeller were all
damaged by the collision, with the
result that the stern of the boat lifted
heavily and water rushed in at once.
However, by the force of the current,
our boat was pushed alongside the
"Chiu Yue." This gave an opportu-
nity to all passengers to board the
latter in time before the former sunk.
Only one 3rd class passenger fell into
the water and was immediately picked
up by a sampan. All passengers and
mail coolies landed with safety after-
wards and so did our staff on board
same. The towhead and sailors of the
"Fei Hung" six in all, were also res-
cued from the water, therefore so far
as we know, no loss of any life has
ever been found or reported in this
accident for which we express our
deepest regret.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

ADMINISTRATION.

Tientsin, 6th October, 1917.

15425

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE

NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER



**ADDING
AND
LISTING
MACHINES**

FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Meeting, 1917.

The entries for the Autumn
Race Meeting will close at the
Grand Stand, at 4 p.m., on Satur-
day, 13th October, 1917.

Members leaving Entries at the
Grand Stand are requested to deposit
them in the Box in the Secretary's
Office labelled: "Entries for the
Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

15415

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Consolidated Rubber Estates

(1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

Notice is hereby given that the

Directors have this day declared an

Interim Dividend in respect to the

current year's working of Shanghai

Tael cents twelve (\$0.12) per

share, payable on Oct. 11th, 1917.

The transfer books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Oct. 5th
to Oct. 11th, both days inclusive.

By Order,

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, Sept. 26th, 1917.

15248

Do you want to

MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we

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on

Silks & Pongees

The Cathay Lace Co.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
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APARTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and
back, with bathrooms and verandah
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 8482

15448

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1941

In No. 11, facing park, a large
bedroom with closed verandah
and sitting room combined.
Bathroom attached. Suitable
for small family.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two comfortable rooms, well-
furnished, bathroom and verandah,
moderate prices. Table under the
personal supervision of the Amer-
ican proprietress.

15208

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one
large well-furnished room, with
verandah, bath, garden, full board,
suitable for 2 people. Telephone
West 158.

15486 O.12

FLAT of three large rooms and
verandahs, with modern bath, also
two attic living rooms, to let in
detached home near Hongkew Park,
use of stable and kitchen if desired.
Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA
PRESS.

15435 O.11

TO LET, one large, well-furnished
room with bathroom attached, in
private Allied family. Central
locality. Apply to Box 216, THE
CHINA PRESS.

15428 O.11

LARGE front room, suitable for
two, bathroom and verandah at-
tached, also small rooms. Good
board and attendance. 1 Young
Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan
Gardens.

15406 O.12

EDUCATIONAL

MR. B. LAZARUS is prepared to
take pupils for piano, violin, man-
dolin, banjo and guitar, &c. 18A
North Szechuen Road, or Victoria
Theatre.

15443 O.12

TRAINED NURSE, having excel-
lent certificate, wants private
nursing. Maternity and sick-
nursing; charges moderate. Miss
O'Hara, 375 Avenue Joffre. Tel.
West 404.

15489

PIANO lessons wanted. Kindly
state terms, and apply to Box 218,
THE CHINA PRESS.

15431 O.10

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let on first
and second floors of THE CHINA
PRESS Building, 41 Canton Road.
Apply on premises.

15445 O.12

APARTMENTS WANTED

BACHELOR, British, requires
board and residence, central district.
Moderate terms. Apply to Box
226, THE CHINA PRESS.

15441

WANTED by European, unfur-
nished flat or small house, per 1st
October or later. Please state
terms to Box 223, THE CHINA
PRESS.

15487 O.12

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, house or flat
of 7 or 8 rooms for office and resi-
dence. Centrally located preferred.
Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA
PRESS.

15488 O.10

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Side-car for sale, LADY (European) would give
coach built, well sprung, with
good home to dog (male). Apply
clamps, fitted with 28" x 3" non-
skid tyre. Price \$120. Apply to
Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

15440 O.10

FOR SALE, carriage and good
pony, with harness, mafu uniforms,
etc. Apply to Box 227, THE
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15444 O.12

FOR SALE, a well-furnished
private boarding house, 11 bed-
rooms with bathrooms attached.
Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA
PRESS.

15400 O.12